



**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF A REGISTERED AGVET CHEMICAL
PRODUCT FOR CONTROL OF OLIVE LACE BUG, GREEN VEGETABLE
BUG AND RUTHERGLEN BUG IN OLIVES GROWN FOR OIL
PRODUCTION ONLY**

PERMIT NUMBER – PER13999

This permit is issued to the Permit Holder in response to an application granted by the APVMA under section 112 of the Agvet Codes of the jurisdictions set out below. This permit allows a person, as stipulated below, to use the product in the manner specified in this permit in the designated jurisdictions. This permit also allows the Permit Holder and any person stipulated below to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 19 APRIL 2013 TO 31 MARCH 2022

Permit Holder:

HORTICULTURE INNOVATION AUSTRALIA LTD
Level 7, 141 Walker Street
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060.

Persons who can use the product under this permit:

Persons generally.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Products to be used:

NUFARM DIMETHOATE SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 32962)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 400g/L DIMETHOATE as the only active constituent.

RESTRAINT:

DO NOT use on olive trees that are producing table fruit (see warning below)

DO NOT spray during flowering to avoid adverse impact on bees.

Directions for Use:

Crop	Pest	Rate
Olive trees for oil Production only	Olive Lace Bug (<i>Froggatia olivinia</i>) Green Vegetable Bug (<i>Nezara viridula</i>) Rutherglen Bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>)	75 mL product / 100 L

Critical Use Comments:

- Apply in a spray volume sufficient to ensure complete coverage of the foliage 1,200 L water/ha is acceptable.
- To assist with complete coverage and effectiveness apply wetting agent at label rate.
- Apply a maximum of four (4) applications per season.

Application Timing

Olive Lace Bug (OLB)

Completely wet the underside of leaves where the pest congregates.

Spring treatment

Spring is the most effective time to control this pest. As eggs cannot be seen, monitor trees carefully to observe the first nymphal instars. This will occur early September in the northern areas of Australia to early October in the southern areas. For maximum impact, apply just before the oldest nymphs develop wings (approximately 10 days after hatching).

Apply a second spray 7 to 14 days after the first spray to eradicate the next lot of nymphs that will emerge from the leaf tissue. If the nymphs are large, the shorter time is applicable, if small, choose the longest time.

Summer treatment

If no sprays were applied in Spring, or an alternative chemical used in Spring that cannot be used again, or an earlier spraying failed to give adequate control, monitor the trees again in December to January for the second hatching and apply two sprays 7 to 14 days apart, as described above.

It is important to treat either the Spring or Summer hatching. If spraying to control a third hatching in March to April, ensure the harvest does not occur before the expiry of the withholding period.

Green Vegetable Bug (GVB)

From Spring onwards, check the underside of leaves for egg rafts, and apply after eggs hatch.

Rutherglen Bug

Rutherglen Bug is usually only of concern on young trees. The canopy on large trees is usually higher than the bugs will travel. Monitor the trees fortnightly as the surrounding pasture dries off. Spray the bugs only if the numbers warrant action.

WARNING

Dimethoate is **NOT** authorised for use on table olive trees. Dimethoate may only be used on olive trees whose fruit will be used for olive oil production. **DO NOT** spray dimethoate on trees for which the fruit is intended for table olives.

Withholding Periods:

Harvest: Do not harvest for 6 weeks after application.

Grazing: Do not graze or cut treated areas for stockfeed.

Jurisdiction:

All States and Territories.

Additional Conditions:

This permit allows for the use of a product in a manner specified on the permit. Persons who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in this permit must read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of this permit. Unless otherwise stated, the use of the product must be in accordance with the product label.

Export of treated produce

Temporary Maximum Residue Limits (TMRLs) have been established to allow treated produce to be used for human consumption. A TMRL has been established for DIMETHOATE in OLIVE OIL REFINED. MRLs can be found in the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard) Instrument 2019*. MRLs apply only to produce marketed and consumed in Australia. If treated produce is to be exported, residues must not exceed the limits/tolerances of the importing country.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

Note: 24/09/2013. Permit extended to 05/10/2014. Issued as version 2. 03/10/2014. Permit extended to 05/10/2015. Issued as version 3. 30/07/2015. Permit extended to 05/10/2017. Issued as version 4.

19/09/2017. Permit extended to 06/03/2019 to align with expiry date for current PER84247, which covers the phase-out period for use of dimethoate products with a previously approved label. Issued as version 5.

31/01/2019. Permit extended to 31/03/2021. Permit holder changed to HIA. Issued as version 6.

21/04/2021. Critical use comments amended for clarity. Permit expiry extended to 31/03/2022. Permit issued as Version 7.